

U. S. LOSSES CANAL LIBEL SUIT

EDITORS DO NOT HAVE TO GO TO WASHINGTON FOR TRIAL.

Federal Judge Doubts If Any Crime Was Committed and Is Sure That It Was Not a Crime It Was Not Committed in the District of Columbia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Ferdinand Winter made the argument for the defendants in the Panama libel case to-day. He dwelt particularly upon the place of publication and denied that the articles complained of were published in the District of Columbia. He also denied that the articles were libellous.

"They do not charge the alleged injured persons with any crime," said Mr. Winter. "It is not a crime to say that a man or a set of men bought up the Panama Canal property for \$12,000,000 and sold it to the Government for \$40,000,000. Men have a right to do this if they can."

"It is not a crime to charge a man with a thing which he has a legal right to do. They have a right to make a profit on their investment and they generally go in for all the profit there is in it."

"Neither did any of the articles charge either of these men with misconduct in office. They make no charge against President Roosevelt or Elihu Root."

"William H. Taft was the Governor of the Philippines while the Panama negotiations were going on and did not become Secretary of War until about two months before the deal was closed. Therefore, he could not have been charged with any misconduct in office."

"Neither Cromwell, Robinson nor Charles P. Taft was a public officer."

"The Government contends that the articles published charge that the men named in the indictment as the injured persons had close relations with United States officials and thus obtained information on which they went out and bought up the Canal property at a small figure and sold it to the Government at a large figure."

"Well, there is no evidence that either of these men was close enough to President Roosevelt to fool him in any way. It might be a libel to say that any one could fool him at all, but that would be a libel."

Mr. Winter then took up the Dana case and discussed the decision of the court at great length, holding that two points of importance were decided by the court. One was that the courts of the District of Columbia were not courts of the United States within the meaning of section 1014 of the Revised Statutes.

Another was that the District of Columbia was not a district within the meaning of section 1014 of the Revised Statutes. After an argument for the Government by District Attorney Miller Judge Anderson gave his decision releasing Smith and Williams. Many in the court room crowded around them and congratulated them on the outcome of their fight.

Judge Anderson began by saying that he was very strongly impressed by the argument of Mr. Winter in which he contended that the articles published by the News are not libellous. He said that when articles charge thievery and swindle and contain facts on which the charges are based it does not follow because the words thievery and swindle are used that it is thievery or swindle.

He quotes from a distinguished English authority on the question of malice and said that a newspaper has a certain duty to perform and it was well said by a former President of the United States that "it is the duty of a newspaper to print the news and tell the truth about it."

He said it was the duty of the defendants to print the facts about matters of public interest and it is the paper's duty to write and draw inferences from the facts known.

"Here," said the Judge, "is a great public question. There are very many peculiar circumstances about the history of this Panama Canal. I do not wish to be understood as redacting on any body in office or out in mentioning this matter, except such persons as I may name in that way. The revolution in Panama and the circumstances concerning it were unusual and peculiar. The people were interested in the construction of the canal. A large portion of the people favored the Nicaraguan route. Another portion who were interested in it personally and officially preferred the Panama route."

The Court then spoke of the fact that the price was \$100,000,000 and suddenly it fell to \$40,000,000, and there were a number of people who thought there was something wrong, something not exactly right in the transaction, and I say for myself that I now feel a natural curiosity to know what the real truth was."

Judge Anderson then reviewed the evidence of Cromwell before the Senate committee as presented in the case before him and said:

"Here we have this situation: Here is a matter of great public concern. I was interested, you were interested, we were all interested. Here was a newspaper printing the news or trying to. Here was this matter up for discussion, and I am not willing to say that the inferences were too strongly drawn."

"If it were necessary to decide this case upon privilege or lack of malice I would hesitate quite a while before I would conclude it was my duty to send these people to Washington for trial. But that is not it."

"This indictment charges these defendants with commission of a crime in the District of Columbia. Now the Constitution provides in one of its amendments that the accused shall be tried in the district or State where the offense is committed."

CRANE DROPPED AS MINISTER

RESIGNS UNDER PROTEST TO TAFT BUT NOT TO KNOX.

Indiscreet Talk With a Reporter the Alleged Cause—Crane Says Taft Told Him to Speak Freely and "Give It to 'Em Hot"—No Other Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Charles H. Crane of Chicago, who was appointed American Minister to China recently, was forced virtually out of the diplomatic service to-day by Secretary of State Knox. The Secretary asked Mr. Crane to tender his resignation, but the latter declined to hand it to Mr. Knox and instead notified President Taft by telegraph that it was at Mr. Taft's disposal.

Realizing how the land lay Mr. Crane sent his telegram to President Taft before he received a note from Mr. Knox saying that Mr. Crane's resignation would be accepted. While technically Mr. Crane is still the American Minister to China, President Taft's acceptance of his resignation probably will be at hand before to-morrow morning.

In a statement given to the press this afternoon, which was issued after Secretary Knox had been in consultation with Henry M. Hoyt, the counselor of the State Department, and Fred W. Carpenter, Secretary to the President, Mr. Knox indicated that the sole cause for desiring to revoke Mr. Crane's commission was that the latter had been guilty of indiscretion in furnishing certain information to a Chicago newspaper in regard to the proposed attitude of the American Government in its diplomatic dealings with China.

According to Mr. Knox's announcement Mr. Crane admitted responsibility for this newspaper article, which Mr. Crane incidentally declared to be a "canard." Mr. Crane came back at Mr. Knox in a statement which he issued to-night. In it he denies that he "gave out a newspaper story," as Mr. Knox had said, and cites President Taft as having given him authority to speak freely of the relations between China and the United States. Mr. Crane quoted the President as saying with reference to invitations received by Mr. Crane to attend public affairs in his honor:

"Do not miss any of them, and when you go to one insist on speaking and let them have it hot."

Mr. Crane also accuses Mr. Knox of having disarranged plans made by Mr. Crane at President Taft's instance to go to Europe and Japan on his way to China for the purpose of having conferences with "well informed and influential persons."

While denying that all the information contained in the newspaper article which Mr. Knox found objectionable was furnished by him Mr. Crane says that in his judgment what he did say to the newspaper correspondent was in accordance with the spirit of the President's wishes that he should talk freely.

Mr. Crane did not resign after receiving Mr. Knox's request to do so, but sent a message to President Taft justifying his action, according to his own view and then offering his resignation to the President.

Mr. Knox's formal statement of the case was given out by him personally shortly after his talk with Counselor Hoyt and Secretary Carpenter. He declined to add anything to it orally. This is Mr. Knox's statement:

"The Department of State has been engaged for some time in making the usual study of the recent agreements between China and Japan in relation to Manchuria from such data bearing upon the situation as it was able to secure, with a view of determining whether there is anything in the agreements adversely affecting American interests or in conflict with the principle of equal opportunity to which the Powers are pledged, a study not yet concluded as to respect to which no decision has been reached."

While this investigation was proceeding Mr. Crane, the Minister to China, came to the Department, and while there was informed by one of the clerks that such an examination was being made. Without consulting with the Secretary or any other responsible officer of the Department and without the knowledge or authority of any one connected with the Department Mr. Crane gave out a newspaper story to the effect that this Government was preparing to protest against some features of the agreements and that the promulgation of the protest only waited the return of an officer who was to formulate it.

The story appeared in a Western paper and at the same time a day later in the Japanese press and subsequently was generally published. Such were the representations made to me on October 1 by the responsible officers of the Department of State, accompanied by their statement that they had sufficient reason to believe them to be true. Whereupon I sent Mr. Crane at San Francisco the following telegram, dated October 3, 1909:

"You have been charged with the responsibility for the canards recently appearing in the Japanese and American press to the effect that the United States is preparing to protest against the Chinese-Japanese agreement. The evidence that you are responsible for this is of such a character as warrants me in directing you to come to Washington at once and meet it. If you are not responsible, as I hope you are not, matters relating to the Chinese-Japanese agreement have been developed since you left Washington that make it advisable for me to communicate with you personally and in the utmost confidence in relation thereto."

At a conference with Mr. Crane Sunday evening he admitted having an indiscreet talk with a reporter which resulted in the publication referred to, and assuming responsibility stated that if the indiscretion was grave enough to shake my confidence in his usefulness he would willingly resign. I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that the good of the service demands that I should inform Mr. Crane that his resignation will be accepted, and I have done so.

This is Mr. Crane's version of the case: The statement issued by the Department of State is slightly inaccurate in saying that the Secretary has informed me that my resignation will be accepted. The fact is that at noon to-day says that he has recommended to the President that the President accept my resignation. Before this letter had been received by me I had already sent to the President, through his secretary, a letter in which I stated that I was resigning.

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DEFIES HIS DETRACTORS.

Candidate, Threatened With Exposure, Tells Story Himself.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12.—A dramatic incident occurred this afternoon when Joseph F. Cole announced that he had determined to reenter the race for the Democratic nomination for Mayor.

Mr. Cole is one of the most prominent Catholics in the State. For the last two weeks he had been boomed as a candidate for the nomination and yesterday he suddenly withdrew.

At the very moment when he believed he had the nomination in his grasp he was approached by friends who told him that a local newspaper was preparing to print the story of the boyhood mistake which left a blot on his early days. Stunned by the news and fearing the effect on his family he immediately announced his withdrawal.

Having worried over the matter all night, he decided to-day to take up the gauntlet. He himself told the story that when he was a boy of 16 he was arrested and convicted of having taken a small amount of money belonging to a local department store where he was employed. Since that time he has steadily progressed in the business life of the city. This afternoon he said:

"It isn't that I am so anxious to get the office, but when an effort is made to bound me into obscurity by dogging me with such a thing I am going to fight. Now let my enemies drag out the whole story and make the most of it. I'm willing to meet the whole thing. But I want you to remember that whatever wrong was done then has been redeemed. I'm not going to run away. I'm going to fight, and I don't think there is a square man in the city who will think the less of me for refusing to be put to flight."

WATERTUNNEL UNDER HUDSON.

Engineers Have Sounded to a Depth of 425 Feet and Can't Get Good Rock.

NEWARK, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Engineers on the New York aqueduct job are being puzzled about the method of getting the pipe line across the Hudson River, and the longer they work the puzzle becomes greater. For several months they have been trying to strike rock foundation below the river, and although they are now down to a depth of 425 feet they have failed to get it.

Shells have been sunk on land to an exact depth of those under the river, and the work is progressing daily, but the engineers are as much mystified as when they began.

There are those who believe that they will yet be compelled to carry the pipes across the river by a bridge from Storm King to Breakneck Mountain and which, it is said, can be done for less money and at the same time give to New York city a revenue producer in the way of granting electric railways, foot passengers and teams privileges to cross. Motorists would like to have a boulevard and a bridge so that they could get out of New York and on up-State roads without crossing ferries at West-Hawken or further up the Hudson.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Ticket Selected and Ready to Be Nominated To-day.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12.—The Republican State convention will be held in Infantry Hall to-morrow. The following ticket will be nominated without opposition: For Governor, Aram Pothier, Woonsocket; Lieutenant-Governor, Zenas W. Bliss, Cranston; Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker, Providence; Attorney-General, William B. Greenough, Providence; General Treasurer, Walter A. Read, Gloucester.

The ticket is the same as last year with two exceptions. Lieut.-Gov. Arthur W. Dennis declined renomination because of ill health and Bliss, Deputy Speaker of the House, will be named in his stead. Charles B. Bennett, Secretary of State, died late in the summer and Parker will be named for the vacancy.

The platform will recommend the adoption of three constitutional amendments, one for restricting the State, one giving the Governor the veto power and another making the Lieutenant-Governor the presiding officer of the Senate.

It is understood that Gen. Charles P. Brayton has agreed not to make any fight against the adoption of the platform in spite of the fact that its tendency to loosen the boss's grip on the State is recognized.

BALLOON GETS GOOD START.

A. Holland Forbes Hopes to Sail From St. Louis to New York.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Tearing tiles from the roof of the gas house while getting away in a twenty-five mile wind from Rutgers street gas works at 5:30 P. M. the balloon New York, manned by A. Holland Forbes and Max C. Fleischmann, sailed off safely on a trial for the Lahm cup. Such was the speed of the wind overhead that five minutes after the start the balloon was a mere speck in the distance. It was headed due east, directly for New York, where the balloon belongs.

Forbes, the pilot, said to-day that if he did not land east of Buffalo, N. Y., he would come back here for another try, but to-night it did not seem probable that he would land before accomplishing a great distance.

The aeronauts pronounced the conditions ideal for a long distance trip and did not think it improbable that all American distance records would be broken.

The aeronauts, provided with a gun and meagre camping outfit, are prepared for the low temperatures which they will encounter. They will wear lumbermen's boots and moccasins to keep their feet warm.

CZAR ON A SECRET JOURNEY.

Travelling 1,000 Miles to Italy in Order to Avoid Austria.

SPECIAL Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 12.—Europe is speculating on the whereabouts of the Czar. It is said that he has left Livadia and that he is travelling to Italy by a circuitous route of about a thousand miles with a view to avoiding Austrian territory.

It is supposed that he will turn up somewhere in Italy, and in fact King Victor-Emmanuel has arranged a state banquet for him at Raconico on Thursday.

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BIG MORGAN LINER AGROUND

ANTILLES CALLS FOR HELP FROM FLORIDA STRAITS.

WANTS THE COMUS, SAILING FROM NEW ORLEANS TO-DAY, TO TAKE OFF PASSENGERS, ONE OF WHOM IS GOV. SANDERS. TUGS TO FLOAT THE SHIP—NOT IN DANGER.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The steamship Antilles, owned by the Southern Pacific Company, is aground off the Florida coast in latitude 24.43 and longitude 79.07. The vessel was caught in the hurricane and driven aground. She wants assistance to take off her passengers, of whom there are over a hundred on board. The steamer is manned by a crew of over forty men.

The news that the steamer had been driven aground caused considerable alarm here, as there are many on board from New Orleans. The alarm has been lessened, however, by receipt of advices that the Antilles is not in a dangerous position and that the passengers and crew are not in peril of their lives.

Gov. Jared Y. Sanders of Louisiana is a passenger.

The United Wireless Company received at midnight last night a message from Tampa, Fla., from the Antilles as follows: "Steamship Antilles, in latitude 24.43, longitude 79.09, wishes assistance of two tugs to float ship. Have steamship Comus, sailing [from New Orleans] to-morrow morning, take off passengers."

The position given is just east of the Straits of Florida and in the neighborhood of several dangerous keys, including Orange Key.

The Antilles left here Saturday noon under command of Capt. Burns for New York. Gov. Sanders of Louisiana took a round trip on the vessel for the purpose of getting a little rest.

The news that the Antilles had gone aground on the Bahama Banks was received here by wireless from several sources. The Southern Pacific officials say that there has been no loss of life and that the vessel will be saved.

They are trying to communicate by wireless with the sister ship, the Comus, which left New York on Saturday, to get her to go to the assistance of the Antilles.

The Antilles was in the centre of the recent storm on the Gulf last month, but suffered no damage from it. She is a brand new vessel of 11,000 tons and provided with wireless. No particulars have been received of how she went aground.

The Chalmers, New Orleans to Havana, arrived here last night at 8:30, twelve hours overdue, but undamaged.

The Antilles is one of the best and swiftest of the fleet of the Morgan Line, which is owned by the Southern Pacific Company. She was built in Philadelphia in 1907, is a twin screw, measures 6,875 tons gross, is 410 feet long, 53.2 feet beam and 25.6 feet deep. She has a speed of about 16 knots, given by engines of 5,000 horse-power. Her usual time between this port and New Orleans is five days. She is commanded by Capt. Burns.

The Mallory liner Alamo, which sailed from Key West on Saturday with passengers from Galveston, also may have been in the hurricane of Monday. She made no wireless report of it, however, but sometimes the wireless does not work well in heavy weather. Her agents here are confident that she has not been harmed.

The United Wireless operator at Tampa reported last night that he had received messages from the B. & O. steamship Olivette, plying between Tampa and Havana, saying that she had ridden out the blast. The operator of the Ward liner Morro Castle, bound from this port for Havana, reported that she was delayed by the storm, but that she was undamaged. Other steamships that probably felt the whole or part of the hurricane's force are the Panama Railroad Line's steamship Alliance, which sailed hence for the Panama Canal Zone on Thursday; the Ward liner Segura, which sailed on Friday for Nassau, and the steamship Yumuri, which left this port on Friday for Progreso.

TO CHURCH BY AIRSHIP.

New Edifice to Be Provided With Landing Place on Roof.

ATLANTA, Oct. 12.—Anticipating that airships will be in common use in a few years the officials of Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, now nearing completion, to-day instructed the building committee to so arrange the roof that there will be no difficulty in adapting it to airship landings.

The officials declared that in future years the communicants of the church would sail to and from the services in airships, just as they now speed their automobiles. They say that as they are erecting a structure that will stand for 100 years it should be modern in every respect.

COUNTRESS BUYS A SAWMILL.

Former Miss Gladys Vanderbilt Gives Hungarian Ideas a Shot.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 12.—Hungarian aristocratic circles are perturbed over the act of Countess Szachenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who recently purchased a large sawmill at Remete Vasgyar. Connected with the mill there is an extensive manufacturing plant which turns out all kinds of cabinet work.

The Hungarian women of high rank admire the young American woman's enterprise and envy her business ability, but hint that it is a startling departure on the part of one of Hungary's noblest families. They deprecate the business move of the Countess on the ground that it is beneath the dignity of her station in life.

West Point said among her October hills and is beautiful. Go via Day Line. See adv.—Ad.

REVOLT AGAINST ZELAYA.

Estrada Chosen Provisional President of Nicaragua—Americans Jubilant.

SPECIAL Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. COLON, Oct. 12.—By Wireless from Bluefields, Nicaragua.—A revolution has broken out. Juan J. Estrada, Governor of the Department of Zelaya, has been proclaimed Provisional President.

The President, José Santos Zelaya, is at Cape Gracias.

The revolution was effected without the firing of a shot. It is known that the interior of the country will support the movement.

The Americans here are jubilant because of the overthrow of Zelaya. A thousand troops left Greytown to-day for the interior in command of Gen. Chamorro Estrada. An equal number will go by way of Rama.

The telegraph service throughout the republic is interrupted and it is impossible at present to get details from the interior regarding the progress of the revolution there. Schooners and other vessels are being used to transport troops and military munitions.

A VELASQUEZ COMING.

"Wealthy American's" Agent Says It Will Be Most Famous Picture in the U. S.

CHARLES H. DUVEEN of Duveen Bros., art dealers of New York, London and Paris, who arrived last evening by the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, said he had purchased for a wealthy American whose name he declined to tell a Velasquez portrait which when it arrived would be considered the most famous picture in America. Mr. Duveen said that under the new tariff law Europe probably would be stripped of most of her finest art treasures, which would be bought by American connoisseurs.

30 KNOT BATTLESHIP PLANNED.

England to Inaugurate a New Naval Revolution Next Month.

SPECIAL Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 12.—It is stated unofficially that the construction of a battleship cruiser will be begun at Devonport in November. The vessel will have engines of 70,000 horse-power, which is 4,000 horse-power greater than the engine of the Mauretania develop, and she will be capable of making thirty knots an hour at top speed.

This, says the Standard, means the revolutionizing of warship design and will practically make obsolete as first class cruisers such vessels as the Good Hope and Devonshire, which could be overtaken and blown to pieces before they could get in range themselves.

ARRESTED BY MISTAKE.

Election Inspector Has Made Two Mistakes Like This.

George Mushfield of 250 Bowery, who was arrested on Monday on a charge of illegal registration, was released yesterday by Magistrate Herman in the Yorkville court upon the request of Deputy Attorney-General Bird, who said that a mistake had been made.

The complaint against Mushfield was John Holworth's, an election inspector, who last week caused an innocent voter the loss of his job by an arrest. This fact was called to the attention of Magistrate Herman, who reprimanded Holworth for excessive zeal.

NO COMPETITION IN DIAMONDS.

Germany to Limit Her African Output—No Slump in Prices.

SPECIAL Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of the Telegraph says that Germany has entrusted to an Antwerp syndicate the sale of all rough diamonds discovered in German Southwest Africa.

It has decided not to compete with the British diamond firms in South Africa adopting the system of limited production. Thus the dreaded slump in the price of diamonds will be averted.

STANDING OF LIFE FREE PASSES.

Interesting Railroad Situation to Be Passed Upon by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The validity of the anti-free pass section of the Hepburn railroad rate law came up in the Supreme Court to-day on a motion for the advancement of the appeal of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from the judgment of the Kentucky Court of Appeals holding it to be constitutional.

The railroad in the settlement of a claim for personal injuries twenty-eight years ago agreed to carry Erasmus L. Motley and his wife of Bowling Green, Ky., over its lines free for the rest of their lives and issued them annual passes until the Hepburn act went into effect. The Motleys then brought suit to compel the performance of the contract, and the Kentucky courts so ordered, taking the ground that the passes to be issued under the contract were not free passes within the meaning of the act, as they were for value received. The court to-day took the motion under advisement.

TO GO TO HAYTIAN WATERS.

The Gunboat Eagle Ordered to Resume Its Survey Work There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The gunboat Eagle, now at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard has been ordered to resume her "survey duty" in Haytian waters. There is reason to believe that the orders were issued at the request of the State Department, which has received rumors of a revolutionary outbreak near Cape Haytien.

X-SCIENCE TRUSTEES MEET.

Board of the First Church Considering Mrs. Stetson's Deposition.

The board of trustees of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of which the first reader, Mrs. Augusta Stetson, was deposed by order of the mother church in Boston, was in session last night at the church and issued this statement through the chairman of the board, Edwin F. Hatfield:

"The board of trustees of the First Church of Christ, Scientist of New York city, has been frequently in session during the last two weeks and is diligently considering the matters relative to this church which have recently been much discussed in the public press."

Mr. Hatfield did not add anything to the statement.

PEARY GRANTS

COOK ONLY 81.30

SAYS THE DOCTOR WENT NO NEARER THE POLE, AND MAPS HIS ROUTE.

THEIR STORIES, TOLD INDEPENDENTLY, ACCORDING TO PEARY, AGREE THAT COOK'S LIMIT WAS THE EDGE OF THE LAND ICE AT CAPE THOMAS HUBBARD—RETURNED FROM A SHORT SORTIE WITH SLIDGES STILL LOADED WITH FOOD ALTHOUGH NO GAME HAD BEEN KILLED—CROSSED NO OPEN WATER AND MADE NO CACHES—TOP OF THE EARTH UNATTAINABLE, THE COMMANDER HOLDS, IN THE 27 DAYS DURING WHICH COOK COULD POSSIBLY HAVE STRUGGLED THITHER AND BACK.

Commander Robert E. Peary yesterday backed up his assertion that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not reach the north pole with a detailed account of the evidence which he says he and his men obtained from the Eskimos who accompanied Cook on this Arctic trip.

Dr. Cook, Commander Peary seeks to prove, got no further north than Cape Thomas Hubbard, the northernmost point of Axel Heiberg Land, at 81 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. Peary furnishes the accompanying map on which has been traced what he says was Dr. Cook's actual route as indicated by the Eskimos.

This route, shown on the map by a black line, begins at Anorotok, at 78 degrees 30 minutes; passes west on a general line with the seventy-ninth parallel and then north between Arthur Land and Axel Heiberg Land to Cape Thomas Hubbard. From this alleged "farthest north" Commander Peary seeks to show that Cook turned south again and that he spent the winter of 1908-09 on the northern shore of North Devon, a little less than 76 degrees north, returning northward in his starting place, Anorotok, in the spring of this year. The chart also indicates the points at which, according to the Eskimos, food was killed and other incidents of the trip occurred.

According to the Eskimos, during the time which Cook says was consumed in his final polar dash he really was headed southward. The attainment of the pole on the trip is shown to be a physical and mathematical impossibility, Peary says, "as it would demand the subsistence of three men and more than twenty dogs during a journey of 1,000 geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies."

Commander Peary's statement of his side of the controversy, which he has prepared pending the calling together of the committee when his own data and the evidence he has gathered against Dr. Cook's claim will be given in greater detail, follows. The capitals and italics are Commander Peary's:

INTRODUCTION BY PEARY. Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anorotok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908. They told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left, two Eskimo boys or young men, two sledges and some twenty dogs. The boys were I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about 18 and the other about 19 years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before reaching Etah the Eskimos told me in a general way where Dr. Cook had been; that he had wintered in Jones Sound and that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

R. E. PEARY. SIGNED STATEMENT OF PEARY, BASTENET, M'ILLIAN, BORUP AND HENSON IN REGARD TO TESTIMONY OF COOK'S TWO ESKIMO BOYS.

The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anorotok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-took-a-shoo), who was personally familiar with the first third and the last third of their journey and who said that the route for the remaining third as shown by them was as described below.

YALE-WEST POINT FOOTBALL GAME at West Point Oct. 14. West Shore N. Y. Special leaves Deshonest St. 12:50 P. M. and West St. 1:15 P. M. Round trip \$1.50.—Ad.